

## IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--First peripheral sealing surface 37 has a dimension of axial length [[38]], which will be discussed in further detail below. Similarly second peripheral sealing surface will have an axial length [[40]].--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 19, to page 6, line 2, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A plunger 50 has a central axis [[51]] 57. It is mounted coaxially in the body passage for axial reciprocation. When fully inserted to the right in Fig. 2, it will close the valve. In Fig. 2 the valve is shown in its fully open configuration. When sufficiently extended, the plunger will open the valve to drain the vessel. When closed, there will remain no region in the valve in which water would be confined so as to be locally frozen.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6 line 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--When the reduced-dimension inlet port 34 is provided, the plunger will carry an inlet port closure [[65]] 64. Preferably the closure will carry a sealing ring (not shown), but may instead be a simple tapered or rounded plug to close the inlet port when the plunger is fully inserted.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A first peripheral seal 65 is formed around the plunger near its inner end. Preferably it includes a pair of ring seals 66, 67 (see Fig. 2) which make a sliding fluid sealing fit in the first peripheral sealing surface 37. Here it will be observed that, so long as seal 65 remains in sealing surface 37, the valve will be closed. When the reduced area inlet port is used, it will provide a secondary seal against leakage. If it is not provided, then surface 37 and seal 65 act as an inlet port closure.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 24, to page 7, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Notice particularly that the plunger can move from fully closed to fully open by axially moving past sealing surface 37[~~—~~  
~~a distance equal to dimension 38]~~ to permit flow through recesses 39. This is an important function, because it enables the plunger to be pulled out by a useful distance without opening the valve. This exposes thread 55 so that after removing cap 56, a hose coupling can be threaded onto the plunger while the valve still remains closed.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 20 to page 8, line 5 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--To facilitate this function, two sets of splines 75, 76

~~[(six apiece)]~~ are formed, with the sets angularly disposed relative to one another. Their function is to react with a notched stop 77 with an equal number of equally spaced notches 78. This stop extends into the passage, and will stop the plunger from moving excessively toward the outer end of the passage unless the splines pass through a notch. Also it will always block sliding seal 70 to prevent the expulsion of the plunger from the outside end. Accordingly, the valve must be assembled from its inner end.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The operation of this drain valve will be evident from the foregoing. with the plunger fully inserted, the valve is closed, and the threads remain inside body cavity 80. In order to attach a hose, the plunger is pulled partway out, so that the first sliding seal remains engaged to the first peripheral sealing surface 37.--